Woman's Journal
And Suffrage News

VOL. 47. NO. 46 — NOVEMBER 11, 1916 — FIVE CENTS

Women's Big Vote Features Great National Election

At Least 650,000 Go to Polls in Illinois—New York World Claims Women's Ballots in California and Washington Gave Victory to President Wilson—Women's Vote Independent and Intelligent

Women voted for President last Tuesday in twelve States and for delegate to Congress in Alaska. In only one of the States, Illinois, are the women's ballots counted separately from the men's, but the large number of women who went to the polls not only in Illinois, but in all the suffrage States, are attested to on all sides.

Returns place the number of women voting in Illinois at from 650,000 to 800,000, or about forty per cent. of the entire vote of the State. This is in spite of the fact that women could not vote for State officers, Congressmen or many of the local candidates whose contests aroused much interest.

In Chicago alone, where more people voted than in any city in the country, 272,886 women cast their first vote for President, and in Cook County as a whole (including Chicago), the total number of women reached 305,964.

Fully 250,000 of the 600,000 votes cast in Kansas were by women, according to a dispatch to the Boston Globe. In Utah, snow storms Sunday and Monday and extremely cold weather Tuesday it was at first thought would keep the women from the polls, especially in country districts. Both political party headquarters, however, say that the weather did not deter the women from casting their ballots in fully as large a proportion as the men. Between 35,000 and 40,000 women voted in Utah, it is estimated by the New York World correspondent. In the other suffrage States the interest of the women as shown by their voting was universally recognized.

Press dispatches from Oregon characterize the vote in that State as "tremendous," "estimated before the closing of the polls to be probably 85 per cent. of a total of 292,000 registered." In past Presidential elections 77 per cent. of the registered vote was considered a high poll.

"The canvass shows that women cast the greater percentage of the vote," says one dispatch.

A special dispatch to the New York Times (anti-suffrage), from Chicago, Nov. 8, says:

"Election officials in Illinois pay a fine tribute to the women for the businesslike way in which they handled the ballot. As a rule they were much faster than the men. Some critics say this was because they voted straight tickets, but this was not borne out by the returns.

"In many districts schools of instruction had been maintained for several days. The woman who never voted before went to one of

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PAULINE REVERE

—Adapted from New York World.

Jeannette Rankin Probably Sent to National Congress

Montana Woman Will Be First to Represent Her Sex at Washington—Stood for National Suffrage, Child Labor Reform and Prohibition—Women of all Parties Worked for Her

MISS JEANNETTE RANKIN

Miss Jeannette Rankin of Montana has apparently been elected to the National Congress. If the final returns back up the figures received as the Journal goes to press, a great victory for women and for good government has been achieved.

For the first time in the nation's history, women will be represented in Congress by one of their sex when Miss Jeannette Rankin takes her seat next March as a member of the House of Representatives.

After sweeping the State in the primaries last August, Miss Rankin was elected on the Republican ticket as one of the two Congressmen at large.

Her platform was national woman suffrage, child welfare, tariff revision, prohibition for State and nation and greater publicity in Congressional records.

Says the New York Times, "Miss Rankin's triumph is all the more notable from the fact that Representative John M. Evans, Democrat, was also elected."

The Boston Globe says: "Her presence in the House of Representatives will change Congressional manners and customs for

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The West—A New Factor

Although the Presidential election is in doubt as The Woman's Journal goes to press, one fact is definitely established—the States where women vote have been the decisive factors. For the first time in the history of the country the political power of the States west of the Missouri River has successfully rivalled that of the industrial States of the East. In nearly all of these Western States women voted last Tuesday on equal terms with men. Until the year 1916 any candidate who carried New York, Pennsylvania, Indiana, Michigan and Illinois has been sure of election. This year California, Oregon, Nevada, Wyoming, Kansas, Idaho, New Mexico, North Dakota and Minnesota have held the whip hand. The fact that women do not yet vote in the last three States does not affect the new principle: the spirit of the West has proved the dominant factor in national politics. And none can look upon a suffrage map without realizing that the spirit of the West includes votes for women.

SO. DAKOTA STILL HANGS IN BALANCE

Liquor Opposition Has Probably Again Defeated Amendment—West Virginia Unfavorable

With complete returns not in as The Woman's Journal goes to press, it looks as though the women of South Dakota for the sixth time and by a close margin had been refused the ballot.

With 200 precincts missing on Nov. 9 the vote stood: For suffrage, 22,934; against, 25,248. In West Virginia the amendment has been unquestionably beaten.

Early returns in South Dakota gave indications that the amendment had won by 10,000, but when the votes from Yankton, Campbell and Lincoln Counties had brought in heavy adverse majorities, the lead for suffrage was only 200. With three fourths of the State heard from, the majority against the amendment had become 1,200, and with 200 out of the 1,728 precincts missing, it has grown to 2,200.

A telegram to The Woman's Journal from Mrs. John L. Pyle, president of the South Dakota Universal Franchise League, Nov. 9, showed hope that the amendment might yet carry.

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WOMEN ACTIVE DURING ELECTION

Distribute Literature at Polling Places and Secure Many Suffrage Pledges

The activity of women in the political campaign, which has been a marked feature since its inception, was a prominent factor also on election day.

Three thousand women worked at the polling places of New York City. Republican women and Democratic women were busy all day, and the suffragists outnumbered both, keeping 1,500 on duty through the voting hours, according to the New York World.

The suffragists covered practically all the polling places in the five boroughs. They handed out slips addressed to "Mr. Voter," telling him, whether a Democrat or a Republican, that his candidate favored votes for women and that they hoped he would take the same stand in 1917 when the question is expected to come up again in New York. They took many signatures of men who promised to vote for suffrage and got others to give verbal pledges.

The Republican women served sandwiches and coffee to the watchers at the polls, and this new evidence of the woman in politics proved exceedingly welcome. At one of the polling-places, John Hurd, an old negro, known as the Mayor of Gay Street, who had brought out many negro votes, was so overcome at the sight of the huge pile of sandwiches on a silver tray that nothing but a hymn could express his feelings. "Nearer, My God, to Thee," he murmured, clasping his hands.

The day wound up with the big suffrage ball at the Grand Central Palace, where 5,000 people read the election returns in comfort. On one side of the hall was a white screen for the returns and on the other a mammoth suffrage map.

ELECTION THRILLS WOMEN VOTERS

Illinois Suffragists Impressed by Feeling of Responsibility As They Cast Their Ballots

November 7 was an impressive and thrilling day to the women of Illinois, who cast their first votes for President of the United States.

Governor and Mrs. Dunne, with their daughter, Miss Mona Dunne, went early to a polling place in Chicago, where Miss Dunne marked her first political ballot of any kind and Mrs. Dunne her first ballot for the Presidency. Mrs. Dunne and her daughter were in the booth less than a minute. The Governor took considerably more time in marking his ballot.

It was Miss Harriet E. Vittum's first opportunity to cast her vote for the Presidency, and she cast it for Hughes.

"I never felt my responsibility as a citizen more than when I cast that ballot," said Miss Vittum. "The act of voting for President makes women as never before an actual part of their country."

"It was indeed a thrilling and impressive experience to be voting for President," said Miss Jane Addams, after she had cast her vote for President Wilson. "I believe that every voting woman in Chicago is feeling moved and thrilled by the experience, which is one of deep significance."

MRS. CATT TURNS ATTACK TO USE

Paraphrases Scurrilous Opposition Literature to Antis' Chagrin in Morgantown, W. Va.

Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, on her recent visit to Morgantown, West Virginia, encountered a diversion on the part of anti-suffragists who flooded the town with scurrilous and false circulars and cards. One of the cards, which would not bear reproduction, was paraphrased by Mrs. Catt in her speech to the delight of the great audience. Mrs. Catt's version of the sentiment was as follows:

"Woman suffrage was begotten in the souls of women by the divine call of evolution; it was rocked in the cradle of the progressive West by the love of liberty; it was fostered by justice and is being pushed into the West Virginia homes by her own wives and mothers, who, because they want to make a better world for their children, are giving their lives and fortunes to the task.

"Anti-suffrage was begotten in fear of a new idea; rocked in the cradle of tradition; fostered by unthinking prejudice; and is being pushed into West Virginia homes by people who live chiefly outside the State, whose motives and sources of support are unknown."

JURY SLANDER PROVED FALSE

Anti Attempt to Prejudice W. Virginia Voters Foiled by Nevada Mayor

At the anti-suffrage meetings in West Virginia which were addressed by Mrs. Oliphant of New Jersey, no statement made by her attracted more attention than her tale of an alleged jury in Reno, Nevada, then sitting in the trial of a long drawn out divorce case. As she told it, the jury was composed of six men and six women, and the details were so foul that the case was being heard behind closed doors. She further added that the jury was locked up together at night, and that the trial would last five or six weeks. At the close of this recital of horrors she dramatically asked her audiences, "How would you like to have your wife or your sister on that jury?"

An exchange of telegrams between the Mayor of Reno and the Suffrage Association followed. The telegrams, self-explanatory and most illuminating, are given here verbatim:

"To the Mayor of Reno, Nevada:

"Is there a divorce case now on trial before a jury composed of both men and women, the evidence being taken behind closed doors, and likely to last five or six weeks? Is the jury kept together for this length of time? For the honor of Nevada answer at once.

"West Virginia Equal Suffrage Association."

The Mayor's reply follows:

"West Virginia Equal Suffrage Association:

"Case to which you refer took four or five days, and the judge threw same out without referring it to jury. This jury was not locked up at any time. Nevada has mixed juries drawn from regular jury list. The honor of Nevada is not imperiled by anything occurring; so if any danger of dishonor, it will come from outside misrepresentation or misunderstanding.

"Frank J. Byington,
"Mayor of Reno."

NORTH AND SOUTH ARE ALIKE GUILTY

Both Base Electoral Vote on Total, Not Voting, Population —North Finds Fault

Northern voters have often complained that while, in several Southern States, hundreds of negroes are disfranchised by grandfather clauses, yet those Southern States secure political representation on a basis of their total human population.

In this connection the Detroit Journal recently said in an editorial: "Chicago leads New York in voting population. This has been made possible by the enfranchisement of the Illinois women. Thus in the total popular vote for President Illinois will outweigh and outvote New York State.

"But the electoral vote is based upon population of humans, instead of population of voters. The privilege of the Southern States in disfranchising the Negro, while at the same time securing political representation on a basis of total population, has been challenged by the North, and especially by New Yorkers. Now, will New York propose to have its electoral votes in the Federal elections and its Congressional representation reduced because it refuses to enfranchise the women?

"The western women should demand that representation be had upon a basis of voting population and not of total human population. They should demand that New York and the other States where women are unenfranchised should rid their constitutions of the grandmother clauses, to use a southern analogy."

WOMEN'S VOTE ON RISE IN SEATTLE

In 1912 Women Registered 34.6 Per Cent.—Now They Comprise 40.5 Per Cent. of Voters

The number of women voters in Seattle has increased until they now constitute 40½ per cent. of the city electorate, as compared with 34½ per cent. in 1912. According to figures prepared by the Seattle registration bureau previous to election, the exact number is 39,724 women and 58,865 men, making a total of 98,589, as against 91,919 voters in 1914. The increase in registration is made up entirely of the woman vote, says the Post-Intelligencer of Oct. 28.

Greater interest in the national election, and the repetition of the dry fight of two years ago, is held responsible for the increase in the woman vote. The number of registered men and women voters in Seattle for the last three Congressional elections has been as follows:

	1912	1914	1916
Men	54,937	60,108	58,865
Women	28,938	31,811	39,724
Percent. men..	65.4	65.5	59.5
Percent. women	34.6	34.5	40.5

This indication of civic interest is all the more significant when it is remembered that women constitute only 38.6 of the adult population in the State of Washington, according to the 1910 census.

Twelve hundred ninety six women of one county, Beadle, in South Dakota, signed a petition asking the men of the county to vote yes on the amendment granting suffrage to women.

Women and Politics

Well, of course women have nothing to do with politics, and, as the antis say, politics has nothing to do with women's wages.

And yet it was "after an inspiring talk with the President of the United States" that Mr. Ford announced he had decided to give his women workers the same pay as the men.

Need we say that this action of Mr. Ford's was most displeasing to the New York Times?

"The plea of equal pay for equal work," it says, "is sound as stated, but those who make it too often forget that the equality of work cannot be assumed from its equivalence for a day, a week, a month, or even a year. Mr. Ford knows that he has and will continue to have in his employ women, who, from the standpoint of 'business' strictly and coldly interpreted, do not and cannot earn $5 a day."

If this means anything, it means that the work of women, even when doing differentiated work specially selected for them, is not worth as much as the work of men who sweep out the buildings.

In this connection we note the following news item:

"Mr. Ohmer, president of the Recording and Computing Machine Company, of Dayton, O., turns out 28,000 time fuses daily from his factories. He says: 'Women have been taught in the plant inside of three weeks what skilled workmen have required three or five years to learn. Some of them turn out five and six times the product that the best workmen have accomplished with the same machines. We put our best expert mechanics on a certain machine and the best they could get out of it was 300 per day. Then we put our trained women on them, and to our surprise they were able to turn out as high as 1,300 a day.'"

The United States Army authorities have advertised for "twelve girls for the U. S. Army to help in recruiting."

This action was probably suggested by the extraordinary success attained by Mrs. Pankhurst as a recruiting agent in England at the outbreak of the war.

Nowadays it seems as if men needed women's help in all departments of their work, except in that of representing women at the ballot box.

Come into the army, Maud,
For we need your help there, too,
Come into the army, Maud,
As a woman ought to do.
For I talk to the men and they're simply bored,
But they might enlist for you.

—Alice Duer Miller, in N. Y. Tribune.

KEYSTONE CLUBS FOR RESUBMISSION

Federation Even Amends Constitution Favorably to Suffrage by Vote of 500 to 9

Equal suffrage was not only reendorsed at the recent convention of the Pennsylvania Federation of Women's Clubs, but an amendment was passed that, according to the Philadelphia Public Ledger, virtually writes it into the Federation's constitution.

The protests of Mrs. Horace Brock, president of the State Association Opposed to Woman Suffrage, were overwhelmingly voted down. Previous to the convention Mrs. Brock had circulated letters broadcast urging against the discussion of suffrage. In the preliminary contest the vote was 500 to 9 against the anti-suffrage leader and her followers.

An address by Mrs. Nellie McClung, the Canadian suffragist, is believed to have influenced the Federation in its decision.

The clause which has been inserted in the constitution, replacing that which prohibited the discussion of such questions as suffrage, defines the object of the Federation as that of "uniting the influence and enterprise of Pennsylvania women in promoting measures which all can endorse, whether these be legislative, civic, educational, moral or social, and to compare methods of study and of work."

A resolution was passed declaring "the enfranchisement of women to be a vital and immediate issue in the State," and re-endorsing woman suffrage and urging the next session of the Legislature to pass the Suffrage Referendum Enabling Bill.

STEPS TAKEN TO PREVENT FRAUD

Government Official Acts in Corruption Cases Uncovered in Middle West

Frank C. Dailey, in charge of the government's investigation into vote frauds in the central district, announced at Chicago last week that investigators had found evidence of fraudulent registration, colonization of voters, intimidation and the use of money to influence votes. The violation, he said, had occurred in Illinois, Ohio and Indiana. He declared he was contemplating calling a special grand jury to hear the evidence, but said the call would not be made until after election.

The Chicago Herald, in an editorial on election day, predicted that at the next presidential election women would have full suffrage in Illinois.

"Today we are afforded the curious spectacle of voters deemed capable of registering their choice for the most important office in the nation not being permitted to vote for a number of lesser offices," said the Herald. "Of course there is neither reason nor justice nor even expediency in this arrangement. But it takes an election like the one today to bring the absurdity of the situation clearly to light.

"Woman is entitled to the full ballot in Illinois. She has won the fight and it only remains for the proper agencies to register the decision of justice and common sense. The sooner it is done the better."

Tagore on the Woman Movement—East and West

Rabindranath Tagore, the Hindu poet and philosopher, who was awarded the Nobel poetry prize and who is now touring this country, believes that women should express themselves in all departments of society. In an article in the Chicago Herald of Oct. 29 he writes that it may be that there is less difference between the eastern women and the American women than we imagine.

"Women are striving for economic, political and, in fact, total independence," he says. "The woman's movement in your country was concerned first with winning for women control over their property and their children; now they are opposed to all barriers which laws and customs have interposed between them and their freedom in society and their homes. They wish to break the shackles which society through the centuries has made. Once free they will have political duties like men, educational and industrial careers like men.

"Those demands are many and may sound forceful to some men and women, but remember in China the women have revolted against the bandaging and crippling of their feet; in my own country the women no longer mount the funeral pyre with their dead husbands. It is well that women demand their right place in society, because nature intended that they should express themselves in all departments of society, and the home is only one of the places in which nature intends woman shall find her full expression.

"If we would have a real civilization and a beautiful society we must have both women's influence and men's influence ever present. Man and woman are two different forces ever acting on each other and on society. If they are not ever present and acting then society, no less than the individual, is the loser.

"I suppose there are certain women who think there is no real division in the sexes and the influences they have on society and on each other. This mistake is so obvious it need not be discussed.

"The difference between man and woman is the principle of creation itself, a difference full of beauty and dramatic surprises. It is a blessing and offers an immense attraction to men and women and to the society in which they move. The differences, for they are many, are so essential that to get rid of them were a pity. Women show a different make-up physically, mentally and morally in the home, in society and wherever they play an active part—in politics, the economic world or in war.

"Woman wishes to conserve, while man seems bent on destruction.

"Wherever woman's influence is felt the work takes a higher standard. The fields she has not entered are only half tilled and the flowers bloom there only in partial beauty.

"The same applies to man and his work. The home is supposed to be woman's governing domain, and still man's influence is needed there to make the home permanent and illuminating. When men and women look upon themselves as reactionary lights and influences this cleavage and discussions will disappear. This wrangling between the sexes is purposeless, and was never intended to be.

"There is, and perhaps always will be, competition between the same sex, men and men, women and women, whether found in political or social life, but it should not exist between men and women, because it is contrary to nature and her laws.

"I hope the time is close at hand when women will find themselves free, for they will be happier and their growth will be less stunted. Until women find themselves or express themselves as nature intended they should they will be restless, and it is natural they should.

"I believe the women in the Orient, especially in my own country, are eager to free themselves and to express themselves, but their expression and desires are different from the women in the West. The women of India are looking for and are struggling for the freedom of the soul. It is the freedom of the soul and the mind that make for beauty and contentment.

"This principle is not to be overlooked by western women in their struggle to find themselves, economically, politically and socially.

"At present millions and millions of women are stricken with sorrow and suffering, they are facing economic responsibilities, they are giving their backs and strength to work which nature never expected of them. Though many have faltered by the wayside and many more will falter and die from want and suffering, something better and nobler will flower from this burden and the good effect will be felt. Perhaps from all this suffering and clash of arms against arms and men against men, out of all this debris will come a beautiful dawn, and rising above it all the new woman, who has borne her suffering and her losses in silence, who is happy because she is physically, mentally and spiritually strong, ready and anxious to help and to caress suffering humanity."

ANTI LITERATURE LIKE BREWERS'

W. Virginia Editor Wonders if Material Came From Cincinnati Liquor Men

Literature, alleged to have been prepared by District of Columbia anti-suffragists and sent out under the frank of Senator Martine of New Jersey, was poured into West Virginia previous to election day in an attempt to give proof of the dire effects that would result from giving women the ballot.

In a recent issue of the Morgantown Post-Chronicle, the editor observed:

"The literary style of the franked Martine pamphlet is very like the stuff coming to the West Virginia newspapers from the publicity bureau of a certain Cincinnati Brewers' Association. Can it be that the District of Columbia Antis have their campaign material made in Cincinnati? It is very much out of place in West Virginia and not well adapted to our dry climate."

WOMEN ASK FOR PRISON PROBE

Missouri Governor Fails to Co-operate in Investigation of Penal Conditions

Women of Kansas City, Mo., are finding it difficult to secure an investigation of prison conditions in Jefferson City, which they feel needs to be made.

The Governor failed entirely to interest himself in the matter, and Mrs. Henry N. Ess, chairman of the Prison Reform League, has sent a letter to Miss Mary E. Perry, of St. Louis, vice-president of the State Board of Charities, asking her to use her influence to obtain a thorough investigation. She wrote in part:

"Reports have reached us of a deplorable state of affairs at the State penitentiary at Jefferson City. We are informed that the present management is inefficient and barbarous and that a demoralized and disgraceful condition pervades the institution. We do not assume that these things are true, but we do believe that it is our right and duty to ascertain the facts.

"We therefore asked the Governor of this State to direct that an investigation be made by your honorable board. This he has refused. But believing that the penitentiary belongs, not to the Governor, but to the State, which is primarily responsible for the treatment accorded the prisoners who are its wards and that every rightly conducted institution should welcome investigation, we call upon you as vice-president of the Board of Charities and Corrections to make an exhaustive, intensive and immediate investigation by the personnel of the whole board or a large committee thereof."

MORRISON STAGES FRANCHISE RALLY

Transparencies and Banners Celebrate Illinois Women's First Presidential Vote

A great parade and mass meeting on Nov. 1, by the women of Morrison, Ill., celebrated their acquisition of the presidential franchise. Two hundred women marched in the parade, which was gay with banners, flags and transparencies; and at the meeting which followed, Miss Mary McDowell, of Chicago, addressed the crowded auditorium on "Women and the Community."

Seated on the stage with the speaker, as especially honored guests of the evening, were a number of elderly ladies, who this year planned to cast their first vote for president. They were Mrs. Sarah Gardner, Mrs. David Moulton, Mrs. Emeline Lovett, Mrs. Sarah Stapleton, Mrs. Stella Taylor, Mrs. Lura Baxter, Mrs. Belle Van Dusen, and Mrs. Elizabeth Kerr of Sterling. Most of them were over 80 years of age, Mrs. Lovett being 89 years old and Mrs. Baxter 87. The oldest woman in the town, Mrs. Rhymer, 95 years old, was carried over the course of the parade in an automobile.

Seven hundred Illinois farmers, cooperative elevator managers and stockholders, meeting in Decatur, Ill. recently, went on record as favoring a federal equal suffrage amendment.

A Paper Menace

There is a new menace to the suffrage movement. It is hitting wherever leaflets, literature and fliers are used; but hardest of all it strikes at The Woman's Journal.

This new enemy does not work its damage at the polls, nor at anti-suffrage meetings, nor even on those saw-dust covered floors across which pink slips "Opposed to Woman Suffrage" have often been circulated. It is found in the heart of warehouses in long cylindrical rolls that are almost as high as a man and several times as heavy. When they are opened they look very white and innocent, and in fact they are in themselves, but there is, as usual, a "force" behind.

That force has doubled within the last year the cost of print paper. It is squeezing all newspapers in a vise, and The Woman's Journal feels it more than most because it is a propaganda and not a commercial enterprise. With a circulation of 30,000 weekly, the rise in the paper market is serious.

Help us to meet this new enemy, as we have met others in the past.

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NEW YORK TAXES MOTHERS' PURSES

Street, Hospital and Charity Taxes Included in Budget Which Women Share

Even a woman not interested in equal suffrage must have seen some connection between the woman in the home and the tax budget for the City of New York, recently made public. As the New York suffrage bulletin puts it: "If she read the papers on that day, she found that city taxes are related to the daily cost of living, and are questions which belong to the woman in the home.

"Take that little item of $8,000,000 to be expended annually in cleaning the city streets. This certainly hits the woman hard. It concerns her children, their health and her peace of mind. Moreover, there are nine chances out of ten that her opinions on any sort of cleaning are based on more experimental knowledge than most men possess. Water supply, gas and electricity are necessities found on every woman's housekeeping bill. These are demanding $8,236,000 of the city tax budget. The woman pays her share of this budget, both directly and indirectly, but she has no voice in saying what shall be the price of gas, the purity of the water supply or the lighting of the streets through which her daughters pass.

"Charities have been woman's province for ages and the city is asking $4,662,000 for its philanthropies. One woman will do more work for the needy than almost any ten men, but she can't even elect an officer to dispense the city's poor fund. Public libraries, 80 per cent. of whose official staff are of her own sex, ask for $845,000 more. Her children use the libraries, but whether libraries need more money or less money, woman is given definitely to understand, is none of her political business. City hospitals, much used by women patients and largely cared for by women nurses, are asking for $1,700,000.

"There is little in a city's tax budget which does not touch some corner of the home."

Miss Louise C. Hinck, the only woman member of the Montclair (N. J.) Board of Education, is the originator of the plan for a new outdoor theatre for pageants, festivals and public gatherings, which is to be erected in Montclair.

DRAFT BILL LOST BY BIG MARGIN

Australian Men, As Well As Women, Frowned on Proposed Conscription Act

Late returns from the vote on conscription in Australia last week reaffirmed the earlier indications that the country had turned down the measure for compulsory military service.

An analysis of incomplete returns, says a press dispatch, showed that early reports that the measure was defeated solely because of the women's vote were untrue. The percentage of women who voted against conscription was slightly larger than the percentage of men, but the measure was also looked upon with disfavor by the men. Out of a vote of two millions, the anti-conscriptionists are said to have won a majority of 100,000.

PEOPLE FAVOR IT, BUT LAW BLOCKS

Both New Mexico Parties Declare for Suffrage But Constitution is Rock-Bound

The equal suffrage situation in New Mexico presents a rather paradoxical feature in that while nearly everybody is apparently in favor of it, there is no present likelihood of having it put in force. Both the Republican and Democratic State platforms have declared in favor of it and candidates of both parties have done likewise. But what seems to be a very large obstacle in the way of gaining the enfranchisement of women lies in a provision of the constitution.

This document provides that its franchise clause can never be amended except upon a vote of the electorate of this State in an election at which at least three-fourths of the electors voting in the whole State, and at least two-thirds of those voting in each county of the State, shall vote for such an amendment.

In other words, if the suffragists fail to carry a single county by a two-thirds majority, although every one of the other 25 counties vote unanimously for the measure, they would lose. Four hundred votes cast against suffrage in Sierra County for example would overcome 40,000 majority in the rest of the State.

THE WOMAN'S JOURNAL AND SUFFRAGE NEWS

FOUNDED BY

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THE POWER OF THE WEST

The election has given the suffrage movement a great impetus throughout the United States. Everywhere the public has learned that women were voting in many States, that they were voting in great numbers, and that their votes were looked upon as an important factor in determining the result.

Another thing shown by this election is the growing power of the West. The Boston Globe says:

"Whence comes this doubt, this amazing postponement of decision? Geographically, it comes from west of the Mississippi. Westward the course of decision takes its way. Since 1884, the last time we had to go to bed without knowing who was elected, the trans-Mississippian States have more than doubled their electoral votes. Political power has taken Horace Greeley's advice with a vengeance, gone West and grown up with the country. As late as 1896 the belfry on City Hall in New York was the pivot of presidential elections. In two decades the center of gravity has shifted out beyond Chicago."

The New York World says:

"Early Wednesday morning it became apparent that the issue rested wholly with the West, and that the West would determine whether President Wilson was defeated or re-elected. The West has indeed spoken, and nothing better has happened in a generation than this shifting of the political balance to a section which still maintains the old ideals of the Republic."

This last comment, of course, is because the World is an ardently Democratic paper.

The Springfield Union says:

"It is left to the far West to settle the outcome. For the first time in the history of the country, a Democratic nominee has looked to that section to overcome a heavy adverse vote in the East. This is significant of the rising political power of the West."

The New York Evening Post says:

"Whoever has carried the election, the United States stands today in the presence of something like a political revolution. It glares at one from the map. The sceptre of power is passing to the West in conjunction with the South and Southwest. The thing is virtually an accomplished fact."

Whatever may be said of the ideals of the West on other subjects, on the woman question the West is juster and more advanced than the East. The growing weight of that section in public affairs means a growing influence in behalf of equal rights for women.

The large part taken by women for the first time in a national election, and the election of the first woman to Congress, go far to offset the postponement of victory in West Virginia and South Dakota.

A. S. B.

A TIME OF SUSPENSE

This week the whole country has had a taste of the trial so often experienced by the suffragists—a season of anxious suspense, with the outcome of the election in doubt, and the reports varying almost from hour to hour. How often we have been through the same nerve-racking ordeal! Sometimes, as in California, the returns in favor of equal suffrage have slowly climbed higher and higher, till what had at first been announced as a defeat was turned into a victory. Sometimes what was at first reported to be a large majority in our favor has been gradually whittled down till it wholly vanished, as seems at this writing to have been the case in South Dakota.

Twice we went through the ordeal of uncertainty over Colorado, twice over California, thrice over Kansas, thrice over Washington, six times over Oregon, five times over South Dakota—and the end in South Dakota is not yet. But the end, when it comes, is always the same.

"Truth, crushed to earth, will rise again—
The eternal years of God are hers;
But Error, wounded, writhes in pain,
And dies among his worshippers."

A. S. B.

VICTORY IS DEFERRED

The closeness of the vote in South Dakota, as lately in Iowa and Nebraska, shows that it is entirely possible to carry such States. Victory there is only a question of time, and probably only a question of a very few years.

With a campaign of organization begun earlier, and conducted under skilled experts, South Dakota would almost certainly have won. But for an unforeseen political complication, Iowa would have won, even without those advantages. While the immediate outcome is a disappointment, the friends of equal rights have every reason to feel encouraged.

We extend our sympathy to the women of West Virginia and South Dakota, who have worked hard, and put up a brave fight. In South Dakota the women did not wish to have their campaign this year; it was forced upon them by members of the Legislature who did not wish to see the amendment carried. In both West Virginia and South Dakota, the women have done the very best that they knew how. Sooner or later both of these great States will yet be white upon the suffrage map. Their victory is only postponed. A. S. B.

THE UNEXPECTED HAPPENS

In this world it is the unexpected that happens. The relative size of the majorities against suffrage in West Virginia and South Dakota shows once more that it is impossible to prophecy with certainty in political affairs. Before election the general impression in suffrage circles was that West Virginia's chance was considerably brighter than South Dakota's. Yet in West Virginia the margin against suffrage proved to be fairly large, while in South Dakota it was so close that for two days we were supposed to have won. A. S. B.

SUFFRAGE AND PROHIBITION

One reason why West Virginia was looked upon as more hopeful than South Dakota was that it had lately adopted prohibition by a large majority. The editor of The Woman's Journal has all along believed that too much weight was given to that circumstance, in forcasting the result upon our question. While there are always a good many honest conservatives who favor prohibition but do not favor suffrage, it is true that in the main suffrage and prohibition have the same friends and the same enemies. But in one important particular this is not true.

Of late years the prohibition movement has been spreading not merely on ethical grounds, but also and very largely on economic grounds. "Big Business" favors prohibition, because it wants sober workmen. It is opposed to equal suffrage, because it is afraid of humanitarian legislation. This means that the most powerful subterranean forces in the United States are working against votes for women. It means that wherever a suffrage amendment is submitted, the opposition can command unlimited money with which to circularize the voters, and to hire the services of skilled workers who are experts in every sort of underground political manipulation. To meet these trained and unscrupulous forces, untrained women, however good and intelligent, are inadequate. That is why Mrs. Catt is training a corps of expert workers, to meet the experts on the other side.

There is a stronger force in this country even than "Big Business." It is the spirit of progress. The opposition is bound to be overcome in the end; but in order to hasten the victroy, our women must understand what they are "up against." They must know and be prepared for their big enemy. A. S. B.

LEST WE FORGET

If anyone objects to the way in which the women in some States are said to have voted, he should remember the words of Col. Thomas Wentworth Higginson: "When women have the ballot, they will sometimes vote ignorantly, or angrily, or selfishly, just as men do; and they have the same right that men have to make these mistakes, and to learn by them."

He should also remember that about half the men in the United States voted the same way as those women.

This election has made one thing clear. Neither men nor women voted primarily as suffragists; they voted looking mainly to other issues. All the big Eastern States that defeated suffrage last year went for Hughes, and most of the suffrage States went for Wilson.

SHOP EARLY

Now that the excitement of election is over, the minds of the thoughtful will at once begin to turn in the direction of preparation for Christmas.

Every year the Consumers' League and other organizations interested in the welfare of working women send out earnest appeals to the public to "Shop early." While men as well as women undergo hardship in the Christmas rush, especially the men who drive delivery wagons, yet the chief sufferers are the great army of saleswomen and shopgirls. It is sad to think that to thousands of women and girls the celebration of the birthday of the Prince of Peace means a time of terrible overstrain and exhaustion, and often of lifelong injury. And, like most evils, this is wholly needless. A little forethought on the part of each individual customer would do away with it. As there are always some persons who will not take thought for their neighbor, it is necessary to call in the law to prevent abuse. A good deal has already been done in this direction; but the commercial aspect of things still appeals much more strongly to the average legislator than their human welfare aspect. Hence, in many States, the laws that aim to protect saleswomen from overwork make an exception of the season before Christmas, just the time such protection is needed most. As the secretary of the National Consumers' League has pointed out, the States having the most advanced legislation for working women are all of them States where women vote. After equal suffrage was granted in Oregon, it was pleasant to read in The Survey how the shopgirls of Portland for the first time had a Christmas with some chance of Christmas cheer for themselves. It was the first year when the great day had not found them utterly worn out.

We ought to shop early for the sake of others, but also for our own. A foreigner once asked an American, "In your country have you any aristocracy—any leisure class who look down haughtily upon others?" And the American answered, "Yes, the people who did their Christmas shopping early!" A. S. B.

A GREAT CHANCE

This year Massachusetts suffragists have a chance to kill two birds with one stone—to do their Christmas shopping early, and at the same time to put money into the treasury of the Suffrage Association by buying their Christmas gifts at the Bay State Festival and Suffrage Bazaar, which will be held at the Copley Plaza on November 13, 14 and 15.

This promises to be one of the most elaborate and beautiful of the whole series of Suffrage Fairs. It depends only upon ourselves to make it also the most profitable. Our able Ways and Means Committee has seen to it that there will be an abundance of goods for sale. Now it is for us to bring in the purchasers. As Mrs. Pitman says, with truth, the committee gives us the opportunity to make a great deal of money for the cause. How much we make will depend upon how largely we take advantage of the chance.

For the best results, a great many persons must cooperate. Let every Massachusetts suffragist who reads these lines ask ten friends to visit the Bazaar and buy their Christmas gifts there.

Almost everything imaginable will be for sale. Many years ago there was in London a great emporium where almost anything could be had—a forerunner of our department stores. One man made a bet with another that he would ask at this place for something that it could not furnish. He went, and inquired for a second-hand pulpit. "Certainly, sir," answered the manager. "Mr. So and So, please show this gentleman our second-hand pulpits."

We cannot promise that there will be second-hand pulpits for sale at the Copley-Plaza, but there will be almost everything else. Additional attractions will be the tea room, the Fashion Fête, the Thé Dansant, the Moving Pictures, and the ball Wednesday evening, with music by the famous Bulalaika Orchestra in Russian costume.

Instead of giving Christmas presents, one woman of our acquaintance is going to give each of several young relatives a sum of money, and tell them to select their own presents at the Suffrage Bazaar. Not only in Boston, but wherever there is to be a Suffrage Fair, this plan would be a good one to follow.

SUFFRAGE AND SNAKES

A press dispatch of Nov. 6 from New York says:

"Two thousand snakes—snakes with spider heads, snakes with tack heads, boa constrictors and hitherto undiscovered varieties of reptiles—were landed tonight on the United States Steamship Line pier by the crew of the steamer Calamares. They were brought from Peru by the Harvard Expedition, which returned tonight, after a four-month exploring trip. Dr. W. S. Moss, chief of the expedition, and G. K. Noble, zoologist, said the snakes comprised some newly discovered and very poisonous specimens."

These reptiles might well typify the large brood of poisonous falsehoods and slanders circulated in every cam-

paign by the opponents of equal rights for women. They have reduced misrepresentation to a fine art. But, while the snakes in the South American forests will be alive for generations to come, the venomous falsehoods will before many years be as dead as the stuffed and fossilized creatures in the Smithsonian—like the wild prophecies so prevalent a few years ago of disasters to come from women's higher education.

A. S. B.

"INVITING INSULT"

Women have campaigned vigorously both for Hughes and for Wilson. In general, men opposed to suffrage approved the efforts of the women who were working for their own party, but felt that the women working for the other side were out of their sphere.

The New York Times is a typical reactionary, and it hates Mr. Hughes. In a surprising editorial it says of the women who campaigned for him:

"People for whom this sort of participation in politics by women is displeasing cannot be refuted, whatever the event, if they insist that the feminine orators did more harm than good for the cause they advocated.

"It is obvious, for one thing, that the interest they excited was not in what they said, but in the fact that they said anything. If they expected to have their arguments weighed or their emotional appeals heeded as are those of other 'spellbinders,' they must have been disappointed. They are intelligent and well-informed women, and their speeches, presumably, as speeches, were above rather than below the not very high standard of public oratory in political contests. But few people, if any, paid real attention to what they said, and though the newspapers in the towns where they went gave them a good deal of space, no attempt was made anywhere to give the substance of their speeches. That was unfair and a ground of reasonable complaint, but it was inevitable."

In many big meetings on all sorts of subjects, where women have moved the audience deeply, we have often seen the press reports fail to give the substance of their speeches, and descant at length upon their clothes. It is preposterous to infer from this that "few people paid any real attention to what they said." The Times goes on:

"Inevitable, too, was it that, detestable as were the discourtesies to which these women were subjected in many places, a good deal of the resentment thereby excited in decent people, by a queer but familiar psychological process, was transferred from the guilty to the innocent—that is, to the victims of the mean little outrages that were committed. We feel, somehow, that women should not invite insult or unnecessarily expose themselves to it, and that when they do we have a just grievance against them."

These women were voteless, and therefore sure to be treated with courtesy and chivalry, according to anti-suffrage logic. They were trying to use their "indirect influence." How can it be called unfeminine for women to try to persuade men—and especially for them to try to persuade women?

But from time immemorial, when a woman did anything unusual, however innocent, the mossbacks have said that she invited insult. Even the gentle Charles Lamb said: "A woman who lets herself be known as an author invites disrespect." And the Times, at heart, is not much further advanced than the men of Lamb's day.

A. S. B.

MISS RANKIN SENT TO WASHINGTON

(Concluded from page 361.)

two years at least. Very likely no succeeding National Legislature will deliberate without at least one woman in its membership."

Miss Rankin, the Hon. Jeannette Rankin of Missoula, Montana, is an ardent suffragist. For a number of years she was one of the most valued organizers of the National Suffrage Association. She was chairman of the Montana State Suffrage Committee, which carried equal suffrage in Montana to victory in 1914.

Miss Rankin is a graduate of the University of Montana and the School of Philanthropy of New York City. She is of medium height, slight, with brown hair. She makes her own clothes and hats and is an excellent cook.

Congressman-elect Rankin has great oratorial power and a striking personal appearance. She has tact, singleness of purpose and an unusual combination of humor and earnestness.

She won the nomination for Congressman-at-large against seven men opponents by a 7,000 plurality. In her campaign speeches she said:

"Let the people know what's going on. That's the keynote of my platform. I'm going to win. I stand for national equal suffrage, and I'll bring it before Congress as soon as I arrive in the capital.

"This is not my campaign. The splendid vote I received in the primaries as well as the hearty reception I am getting throughout the State now, in my campaigning, is simply a demonstration of the determination of Montana women to have a woman to represent their interests in Congress.

"These women are fighting for a principle—a new idea in representation—and they are standing behind me because they believe my candidacy means something bigger than sending Jeannette Rankin to Congress. I am surely grateful to the women for their loyal support and I deeply appreciate the honor and the responsibility of their having chosen me as their candidate."

Although Miss Rankin ran on the Republican ticket, a great many women of other parties worked for her election.

A prize of 15,000 francs has been awarded by the Academie of Moral and Political Science of France to two women for the devotion they showed during the German occupation of Soisson.

Miss Rankin Gives New Turn to Old Politics

"The Lady From Montana" Will Give Wholesome Turn to Efforts of Cartoonist, Joke Editor and Paragrapher—Press Finds Her "Attractive and Intelligent"

With the news from Montana that Miss Jeannette Rankin has probably been elected to the National Congress, the cartoonist, the joke editor, the paragrapher, and the writer of spicy editorials take a new lease on life.

The Boston Globe, of Nov. 10, for instance, has a three-column cartoon called "Hats off, Gentlemen—Why, Certainly." It shows an attractive young lady mounting the steps to Congress while from a crowd of men Congressmen rises automatically every hat, opens every mouth, stares every eye and descends every cigar while hands and arms assume grotesque and comic angles.

The New York Sun, of Nov. 9, has an editorial in somewhat the same vein, called "The Maid of Missoula."

"If the Hon. Jeannette Rankin of Missoula, Montana, is victorious, salutations to the first of her sex to be elected to Congress! With distinction difficulties might come, but difficulties are little to a red-haired woman in the early thirties. Representative Rankin would take her seat with 439 men. The clerk would call the roll:

"'Mister Rainey, Mister Raker, Mister Ramseyer, Mister Randall, Mister Rank—.'

"Thick silence in the House. A creak, as Joe Cannon turns his neck slyly, would be audible. The clerk:

"'Miss Rankin, Mister Rayburn,' etc.

"Business would proceed. A vision would rise to attract the attention of Jim Mann or Champ Clark. A Speaker of the House has an eye trained to look over, through or under any member he does not wish to recognize. That is, any male Representative. But no Speaker would gaze upon the Maid of Missoula without seeing her:

"'The chair recognizes the—er, hum—lady from Montana.'

"'From Montana,' of course, would be redundant and wasteful of ink in the Record. But the way would be open for a speech for which the country waits. Surely the unwritten law that a Representative shall remain silent his first term would not apply.

"Miss Rankin is a Republican and a 'dry'. She will never dispatch a page for 'cold tea,' never say, 'Mr. Speaker, where am I at?' When she speaks it will be for the whole of Montana, for that State elects its two Representatives at large.

"The day of Jeannette Rankin's first speech in the House of Representatives would be the most interesting day in Congress since Buck Kilgour kicked the door in."

"The Lady from Montana" is the title of a spicy editorial in the New York Tribune:

"There should be a wealth of material for 'Life' in the fact that Miss Jeannette Rankin, of Missoula, Mont., may represent her State as a Representative-at-Large in the next Congress. She would naturally be portrayed as a masculine creature, with short hair, hands in trousers pockets and a cigar between her teeth. The lady legislator is an old favorite with those deliciously ingenious souls who draw our comic pictures.

"Of course, the facts—which have nothing to do with the anti-suffragists—are quite different. Miss Rankin is not at all masculine; she has all the feminine charm usually to be found in the modern suffragist, and one of her first public jobs was that of 'baby placer' for Seattle—finding homes for homeless children. Also, she is a Republican, has red hair and is a prohibitionist—whatever conclusions the critics of suffrage may be able to deduce therefrom. Judging by the various accounts that have reached this way, we should be inclined to rate her as an unusually attractive and intelligent human being, who ought to do Montana proud."

Congressman Mann concluded his speech before the Chicago Equal Suffrage Association on Oct. 26 by saying, "I hope I may soon join with other Republicans in the House, and with the Democrats as well, and give to women, our partners and our equals, a share in the responsibility of upholding the government."

The Kansas Industrial Welfare Commission last week decided that no women and girls employed in stores should work over nine hours a day. The commission's order to this effect has been printed and mailed to all the merchants of Kansas.

SO. DAKOTA STILL HANGS IN BALANCE

(Concluded from page 361.)

One thing seems certain from the South Dakota returns: the amendment, if defeated, has been beaten by a narrow margin, a much narrower one than that of two years ago. It came up at the same time as a prohibition amendment and while the liquor interests conceded that the latter would carry because of a wave of prohibition sentiment, they concentrated their opposition on suffrage, because they believed that resubmission of the liquor question would be hopeless with women voting.

The returns from the amendment in West Virginia have come in very slowly. It is the first time the question has come up in that State, yet in spite of that fact the cities of Wheeling and Huntington did not return as large majorities against suffrage as they did against prohibition two years ago.

Mrs. Ellis H. Yost, president of the West Virginia Equal Suffrage Association, telegraphs that the women are not discouraged, in spite of the fact that the indications are that the amendment has lost by a majority of 30,000 to 40,000.

Eight hundred and forty-three out of 1,713 precincts give 33,887 for and 72,473 against.

"We are ready to renew our efforts," says Mrs. Yost.

R. I. GOVERNOR IS ALLY OF CAUSE

Beeckman Supports Federal Amendment and Quotes Republican Plank in Favor

Governor R. Livingston Beeckman, of Rhode Island, has assured Mrs. Barton P. Jenks, president of the Rhode Island Equal Suffrage Association, that he not only will support a Federal suffrage amendment, but that he considers the suffrage plank in the Republican platform an endorsement of Federal as well as State suffrage.

"If the Congress of the United States proposes this amendment for ratification by the States," the Governor writes, "I shall support its ratification by the State of Rhode Island.

"The Republican national platform approves the extension of full suffrage to women, and recognizes the right of each State to settle the matter for itself. The latter is only another method of a referendum to the States, and no one should object to any constitutional manner of determining the people's will."

$100 REWARD FOR FRAUD EVIDENCE

West Virginia League Made Effort To Secure Just and Legal Election.

A reward of $100 was offered previous to election by the Ohio County Equal Suffrage League of West Virginia for evidence leading to the arrest and conviction of anyone purchasing or otherwise illegally influencing votes against the equal suffrage amendment.

Hundreds of cards bearing the following announcement of the offer were distributed:

$100 Reward

"We feel such confidence in the justice and fair-mindedness of the men of our State that we know suffrage will be granted to the women on Nov. 7th if we have a fair election.

"But as we believe fair elections have not always prevailed on suffrage amendments in the past, the campaign committee of the Ohio County Equal Suffrage League offer the following reward:

"A reward of $100 is hereby offered for the apprehension and conviction of any person guilty of purchasing or otherwise illegally influencing votes against the Equal Suffrage amendment at the November election, 1916. Any person furnishing the evidence which shall lead to the apprehension and conviction of any person for violating the election law in the respect above mentioned will receive this reward.

"Mrs. George A. Laughlin,
"Chairman Campaign Committee."

3 UTAH WOMEN IN LEGISLATURE

Non-Mormon Governor Chosen For First Time in History of State

The first non-Mormon Governor ever elected in Utah was chosen last Tuesday, when Mr. Simon Bamberger swept the State.

There will be at least three women in the Utah Legislature, all from Salt Lake County.

Press despatches from Los Angeles report the serious illness of Mrs. Inez Milholland Boissevain, the brilliant New York suffrage campaigner. After two operations for blood transfusion her condition is still precarious, but it is said to have improved when she was informed that suffrage was winning in South Dakota.

Anna Jarvis, founder and president of the Mothers' Day International Association, says: "I am heartily in favor of the justice of equal suffrage."

NEWS FROM THE STATES

NEW YORK

Suffragists from every corner of New York State will gather in the State Capital Nov. 21 to 23, inclusive, for their 48th Annual Convention. This is the last annual State convention before the suffrage forces line up for the final vote in Nov., 1917, which may make future suffrage conventions unnecessary.

Governor and Mrs. Whitman will hold a reception at the Governor's Mansion for all delegates and alternates. Justice Samuel Seabury, also a candidate for Governor and a suffragist, will speak at a banquet at the Hotel Ten Eyck.

There are 725 suffrage clubs in the State. Each of these has several officers. More than 3,000 suffrage officials throughout New York State are leading their followers into the 1917 campaign for woman suffrage.

VIRGINIA

The Equal Suffrage League of Richmond was fortunate in securing Miss Mary E. Brown of Seattle, Wash., to address its meeting on Nov. 2. Miss Brown, who is chairman of the W. C. T. U. department of the Sociological Congress, and director of the Moral Education department of the W. C. T. U. of Washington, chose as her subject: "Suffrage in Washington." Among other interesting incidents, the speaker referred to the fact that the coming election would see the men and women of the entire Pacific Coast voting side by side at polls which the enfranchisement of the women had freed from the smell of smoke and the odor of whiskey.

"Women who before their enfranchisement were indifferent to the vote, now consider it a duty and sacred responsibility which they dare not ignore, and they are therefore studying all political and governmental questions seriously, in order that they cast their vote intelligently," she said.

Much interest was manifested in the sixth annual convention of the League, which took place at Norfolk, Nov. 9-10, with a meeting of the State Board and State Executive Committee on Nov. 8.

Two business meetings were held daily at the Monticello Hotel, with a large mass meeting each evening. Dr. Anna Howard Shaw addressed the convention on Thursday evening, and the speakers for the Friday evening meeting were Miss Mary Johnston, Miss Eudora Ramsay of South Carolina, who came to Virginia from the campaign in West Virginia; and Mrs. B. B. Valentine. Mrs. John H. Lewis of Lynchburg presided.

MASSACHUSETTS

A food and cake sale was held on Oct. 25 by the Ways and Means Committee of the Brockton Equal Suffrage Association, Mrs. H. H. Ryder, chairman. The proceeds are to be used for the Brockton table at the Bay State Festival and Suffrage Bazaar, Nov. 13, 14 and 15.

The Association is making splendid efforts to increase the subscription list of The Woman's Journal.

The Scituate League has been busy making articles for the suffrage bazaar, endorsing the Federal Amendment resolution, and securing new members. Five dollars was voted by the league toward the Million Dollar Campaign Fund.

RHODE ISLAND

Rev. Anna Garlin Spencer is to be the speaker at the mass meeting of the State Equal Suffrage Association at the Gaiety Theatre, Providence, Nov. 12. The theatre has been given gratis.

Headquarters were kept open on election night for men and women to hear the returns.

A prize of $15 has been offered by the Association to the members of any local grange writing the best essay on woman suffrage; and a silver loving cup will be given to the teacher or student of any school or college presenting the best paper on that subject.

KENTUCKY

In addition to the regular business and speeches of the State convention at the Seelbach Hotel, Louisville, Nov. 15 and 16, a new constitution will be adopted. A sale of suffrage hand work will be conducted by a committee in connection with supplies and literature, and the prize will be awarded in the poster contest which has been conducted.

Special badges and reserved seats will be provided for visitors who register with the Credentials Committee, and delegates will be seated according to Congressional districts.

GEORGIA

A rest room for women will be conducted by the Equal Suffrage League of Augusta and the Aiken County (S. C.) League during the week of the Georgia-Carolina Fair, Nov. 13 to 18.

WISCONSIN

A great campaign to raise funds for suffrage work is on in Wisconsin. The State's allotment of the National's Million Dollar Fund was $25,000, and systematic effort is being made to induce 25,000 men, women and children in Wisconsin to give $1 each. One thousand women are to serve as collectors. Miss Harriet Bain, chairman of the finance committee, is in charge of the money raising, and has the advice of an expert publicity man in her undertaking.

Mrs. Helen B. McDowell has begun organization work in Wisconsin and is now in LaCrosse. Mrs. McDowell has organized a new league at Reedsburg, with Miss Catherine Perry as president; Mrs. F. H. Conly and Mrs. J. E. Cook, vice-presidents; Miss Nina Blank, secretary and treasurer, and Miss Mary Green, press chairman.

Chrysanthemums, autumn leaves and spruce boughs were the decorations at a reception at the Century Club of Oshkosh on Oct. 25, for Mrs. James Morrison and Mrs. James Quan of Chicago. Guests from Sheboygan, Fond du Lac, Appleton, Neenah, Menasha, Green Bay and Milwaukee heard Mrs. Quan and Mrs. Morrison speak on suffrage. A notable event of the afternoon was an address by Major Kenyon, an English woman who appeared in full military dress, and a great impression was made upon her audience when she told of her service in the British ambulance corps.

The Republican women on the Hughes campaign train traveled 11,700 miles and addressed 191 meetings in 28 States.

PENNSYLVANIA

Announcing that they will introduce a woman suffrage bill in the 1917 session of the Legislature preliminary to another referendum in 1920, an official call has been issued from headquarters of the Pennsylvania Woman Suffrage Association at Harrisburg summoning all suffragists to a State convention to be held at Williamsport, Pa., Nov. 21, 22, 23 and 24.

The "call" emphasizes the growing strength of suffrage; the suffrage planks adopted by all the national political parties; the endorsement by all presidential candidates, and in its preamble says:

"Periodically, in every great patriotic and progressive movement, it is deemed wise for all adherents to gather under the common standard they have raised and followed, to take counsel—conferring retrospectively concerning accomplishments recorded; introspectively to measure the reserve strength of each, which combined, is the strength of the organization, and basing future work upon these assets to plan anew a concerted action devised with the hope that it will result in ultimate victory."

Concerning the general advance of women, the "Call" says:

"Constantly, we note the progress of women generally. In Canada, the British Government has permitted the enfranchisement of more of its women; and abroad the service women are contributing to their warring and war-ravaged countries is placing our sex higher and higher in the general estimate, practically revolutionizing the thought of mankind as to the capacity of woman in human endeavor."

The convention will be attended by delegates from every section of the State, including leaders widely known. There will be notable guests, including Dr. Anna Howard Shaw, honorary president of the National Association.

A resolution, unanimously adopted, that Montgomery County should raise $2,500, its apportionment of the $125,000 pledged by the State at the National Convention, was passed at the opening meeting of the season of the Woman Suffrage Party of Montgomery County.

Reports of the National Convention were given by Mrs. Snyder, county delegate; Miss Margaret P. Saunders of Glenside, and Mrs. George A. Dunning, chairman of Philadelphia County.

Mrs. John O. Miller, first vice-president of the Pennsylvania Woman Suffrage Association, addressed the meeting on "The Interlocking Federal and State Campaigns," and Mrs. Lewis Lawrence Smith explained how the Federal campaign will help State work. Dr. Eleanor M. Hiestand Moore illustrated the kind of publicity required.

NEBRASKA

Mrs. W. E. Barkley, president of the Nebraska Equal Suffrage Association, and Dr. Hallie Ewing, chairman of the political science department of the Lincoln Woman's Club, have prepared a valuable program for the study of bills of interest to women which will be considered in the next session of the Legislature. Outlines for this work are to be used by many of the political science departments over the State.

The bills to be studied are: Child labor legislation; State fund for mothers; minimum wage laws; district workhouse farms, and the eight-hour law. The history of each bill will be studied; the existing statutes, their good and bad qualities, will be considered; the standard law or the ideal law will be discussed, and finally an open forum will be held at which prominent persons interested in the bill will be present to give their views of the subject under consideration.

MARYLAND

Under the direction of the National American Woman Suffrage Association, a school to train young women for future campaigns will be conducted in Baltimore from Nov. 13 to 18. The classes will be held in the headquarters, 705 Cathedral street, from 9.30 to 12.30 A. M., and 2 to 4.30 P. M.

Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt will conduct a course on legislative and Federal amendment work. Mrs. Arthur Livermore will give instruction in public speaking, taking up voice, enunciation, practical speaking points and speech material, and the psychology of various kinds of crowds. Mrs. H. W. Wilson will conduct the classes in suffrage history and argument, and Mrs. Rose L. Geyer of Iowa will have the classes in press work and publicity. Similar suffrage schools will be opened by the National Association early next January in all of the non-suffrage States.

INDIANA

The franchise feature of Porter County's celebration of Indiana's Centennial carried off one of the nine prizes in the great civic parade at Valparaiso, the county seat. Five cars and a wagon, decorated with flowers, banners and crepe paper butterflies, presented the history and status of equal suffrage. A white car, arched with the American flag and a Susan B. Anthony banner, was followed by the other four cars bearing the names of suffrage States. Then came the wagon draped in black, driven by Rip Van Winkle, and dwarfs in the back carried banners reading: "Indiana, like Rip, is just waking up," "Help us change the color of Indiana," and "We need more men like Robert Dale Owen." The parade was directed by Mrs. Eva Marble Bondy, the county chairman.

TEXAS

Equal suffrage day at the State Fair in Dallas, Oct. 25, brought several suffrage leaders from divergent parts of the State together for a luncheon and speeches at the Adolphus Hotel. Mrs. Nonie B. Mahoney presided at the luncheon and sounded the keynote of the meeting by a strong speech on "Suffrage Will Prevail."

In the afternoon, after a "voiceless speech," a chart of North America, shaded in white and black, indicating where women vote, had been shown, Mrs. Minnie Fisher Cunningham, president of the State Association, addressed a crowd from an automobile on Main street.

NORTH CAROLINA

For the four days of the State Fair, North Carolina suffragists occupied a booth in Floral Hall decorated in yellow and white bunting, posters, pennants, pictures and pumpkins. Thousands of copies of "The New America," the suffrage hymn written by Mrs. Al Fairbrother, of Greensboro, were given away and many new names were added to the suffrage register. On Judge Clark Day, copies of The Woman's Journal, containing his picture, were placed in prominent places. A crowd-drawing feature was the pumpkin seed guessing contest. The pumpkins were donated by Gen. Julian Carr.

TENNESSEE

The recently organized Margaret Brent Equal Suffrage League of Knoxville is entering into the season's activities with vigor. A suffrage dinner was recently held at the Hotel Atkin, at which Mrs. Guilford Dudley, of Nashville, State president, and Mrs. Arthur S. Buchannon, of Memphis, were the speakers.

A "Silent Demonstration" was managed by the league for the Federal amendment on Oct. 28. Two automobiles, decorated in yellow bunting and "Votes for Women" pennants, attracted a large and interested crowd for nearly two hours, while members of the league turned the pages of the "voiceless speech."

MICHIGAN

Edward L. Hamilton, representative in Congress from the Fourth District for a score of years, came out for a Federal suffrage amendment previous to election.

Senator Townsend and Representatives Mapes, Cramton and Kelley previously pledged support for the amendment.

Senator Helen Ring Robinson of Colorado, Mrs. Judith Weil Lowenthal of Chicago and Rev. Caroline Bartlett Crane will be the principal speakers at the convention of the Michigan Equal Suffrage Association at Grand Rapids Nov. 15, 16 and 17. Senator Robinson will address the mass meeting on the evening of Nov. 15.

ILLINOIS

The Board of Managers and members of the Chicago Political Equality League, following their pre-election activities at the polls on Nov. 7, are turning their energies to the great suffrage bazaar they are giving at the Congress Hotel, Nov. 18. The affair is given to raise funds to be spent on suffrage propaganda. Illinois is planning to raise $100,000 for national and State suffrage, and Mrs. Howard M. Pierce, chairman of the Ways and Means Committee of the Political Equality League, has a large committee of twenty-five chairmen working under her guidance.

The Elizabethan room of the Congress Hotel is to be turned into a veritable Oriental bazaar. The chairman of the Good Housekeeping Booth will sell evidence that good cooking and suffrage work go hand in hand. Pies and cakes are to be donated by leading suffragists. The Book Lovers' Corner has been receiving contributions. Toys and dolls, linen and candy shop, are all doing an active work under their chairmen. A real suffragist will be in charge of a life-like gypsy camp where fortunes and forecasts will be told concerning the coming action of suffrage through amendment and State action. Gypsy dances and music will be contributed by the younger suffrage members. Needle work and a baby booth will be installed for the benefit of mothers.

Mrs. Harriet Stokes Thompson, president of the League, wishes to make $25,000, and is extending thousands of invitations to suffragists throughout the city and State. The program will be continuous from 10 A. M. to 12 P. M.

Mrs. D. E. Miller of Quincy, Ill., aged 94, cast her first ballot on Nov. 7.

THE PLANKS OF 1916

National political parties have made the following declarations this year in their platforms:

The Democratic Party:

We recommend the extension of the franchise to the women of this country, State by State, on the same terms as to the men.

The Republican Party:

The Republican party, reaffirming its faith in government of the people, by the people, for the people, as a measure of justice to one-half the adult people of this country, favors the extension of the suffrage to women, but recognizes the right of each State to settle this question for itself.

The Progressive Party:

And we believe that the women of the country, who share with the men the burdens of government in times of peace and make equal sacrifice in times of war, should be given the full political rights of suffrage, both by State and Federal action.

The Socialist Party:

We advocate and pledge ourselves and our elected officers to——

Unrestricted and equal suffrage for men and women.

The immediate adoption of the so-called "Susan B. Anthony amendment" to the Constitution of the United States granting the suffrage to women on equal terms with men.

The Prohibition Party:

The right of citizens of the United States to vote should not be denied or abridged by the United States or by any State on account of sex. We declare in favor of the enfranchisement of women by amendment to State and Federal constitution. We condemn the Republican and Democratic parties for their failure to submit an equal suffrage amendment to the national constitution. We remind the four million women voters that our party was the first to declare for their political rights, which it did in 1872.

ENGLISH WOMEN MAY WIN FIRST

S. S. McClure, Writing from London, Says Woman Suffrage Conceded By All There

Universal suffrage for both men and women is immediately imminent in England, declares S. S. McClure, writing from London.

"Whatever is the outcome of the war," he says, "an entirely new body of beliefs and ideals in social, political and industrial activities will dominate England.

"First of all woman suffrage is absolutely sure. No one speaks differently; they all say that women have shown their right to the vote.

"I was speaking recently to one of the best informed editors in London, and I remarked that we should soon have universal woman suffrage in the United States. His reply was that they would have it in England before we had it."

DETROIT Y. W. C. A. ANTICIPATES VOTE

Christian Body Has Vision to Educate Girls for Future Duties As Citizens

A large poster in the main entrance of the Detroit Y. W. C. A. has borne for the last six weeks the following notice: "Civics—A class for every up-to-date woman. Study to increase your knowledge of the constitution of your country, your State and your county; the Republican, the Democratic and the Progressive platforms; the political relations between the United States and Latin America; immigration laws; Wilson's labor law—Monday, 7-8 P. M."

Evidently the managers of the Association expect equal suffrage in the near future, and desire to prepare their members for all civic duties.

SEES BALLOT AS NATURAL RIGHT

Methodist Editor, in Letter to Readers, Discusses Woman's Right to Vote

In a series of weekly letters written for his readers, Mr. Claudius B. Spencer, editor of the Central Christian Advocate (Methodist Episcopal), chose for his first topic in the issue of Nov. 1, "The Right of Women to the Ballot."

Mr. Spencer's letter, in part, reads:

"Shall woman have the right to vote? I presume you hear the question asked, and often now that election is at hand, and possibly some you observe shake, with misgivings, their heads.

"Shall woman have the right to vote? That is a queer question, when you stop to think of it. You would think it quite simple to ask such a question as shall woman have the right to breathe, to live her life, to stand erect in the presence of the other half of mankind?

"No real man ought ever to talk about woman having no right to the ballot. You say it is not a natural right but a right conferred. For whom then, forsooth, is it a natural right? Is it the natural right of the man? Who says so? *Man.* Is not that rather conceited, rather bigoted, yes despotic, for one sex to say: Yes, there is a natural right, but it is mine; and straightway then to make laws, club in hand, endowing himself with all these natural rights of property, children, courts, law making powers, forbidding those 'rights' to the other half of the human race? It is not an attractive picture.

"Is it not about time, my friend, that we had enough sense, enough chivalry, enough Christian character and Christian spirit to redeem the age old wrong of this subordination of women? Is it not about time to take from her the velvet hidden implication of real inferiority?

"My faith in this matter can be expressed in a single sentence: Not man the ruler, not woman the ruler, but man and woman together ruling the land."

On the cover of the Advocate's latest issue is this motto:

"Woman must rescue woman. She must throw back her hood and show herself as the great, good Amazon and prophetess and helper to her own kind. Man will respect her all the more. Woman must rescue her sister—throughout the land and throughout all lands. The hour has come. It is woman's hour, now."

FEAR HOUSEGIRLS ARE IN DANGER

White Slave Traffickers Are Operating Around Boston, Says Employment Agency

So serious are believed to be the operations of a gang of white slavers in the vicinity of Boston, that the Massachusetts Employment Agency has sent letters to every employment agency in Boston which places girls and young women in domestic service, urging every agency to check up carefully each housegirl sent into homes in and around the city.

Within the last few months, hundreds of young women have come into Boston from the Canadian provinces to enter domestic service, according to the Boston Post, and as a result it was felt that unusual precautions must be taken.

The plan proposed by the State Employment Association, it is said, is that each agency, after placing a young woman in any family, particularly if that family is not known to the agency, shall keep a strict watch over her until such time as she is well established in her work. In this way the sudden disappearance of any housework girl would be checked up immediately and steps could be taken at once to trace her.

MAKE, BUT CAN'T MARK, BALLOTS

Seventy-five Women Prepared All Massachusetts Election Ballots Without Mistakes

Seventy-five women in Boston were responsible for the ballots which were used all over Massachusetts on Nov. 7. This is the number of women employed at the State printing office who had been preparing the 840,000 ballots for two months previous to Election Day.

For the 28 years during which these women have had charge of the ballot, the printing office has had a record for absolute accuracy, due in a large measure, says the Boston Herald, to the faithfulness of these employes. And yet it has been claimed that these women are not capable of marking a ballot at the polls.

As superintendent of schools in an Arizona county, Miss Lenore Francis, in her first term, has organized three new school districts, secured the erection of three new buildings, provided for a four years' high school course, and started a reference library in eight districts. Under her administration the attendance has materially increased.

NOTES AND NEWS

Illinois leads all other States in its appropriation for a School of Education in connection with the State University. Six hundred thousand dollars has recently been appropriated for this building.

The Social Civic Club of Simmons College held a suffrage parade on the college grounds last week, in which one group of girls favored Mr. Hughes and the other supported President Wilson.

Lina Cavalieri, one of the stars of the Chicago grand opera company, declared in an interview not long ago in Chicago that she was strongly in favor of equal suffrage. "Why should not the women have the vote?" she asked.

For the first time a woman has been named head of a department by a British Minister. It is Miss F. L. Stevenson, whom Lloyd George has chosen as co-worker in the department of war.

Dr. W. D. Phifer of Denver, Col., who has been touring Nebraska recently in the interests of the prohibition amendment there, relates that in his meetings the cause of suffrage receives great applause as often as he mentions it. In a letter to the president of the Nebraska W. C. T. U., he said: "Your suffrage cause is in the hearts of the people. Now is the time to begin to put 'votes for women' at the front."

BOOKS RECEIVED

Woman's Suffrage by Constitutional Amendment, by Henry St. George Tucker. Publishers, Yale University Press, New Haven, Conn. Price, $1.35.

A Strong Man's House, by Francis Neilson. Publishers, Bobbs-Merrill Co., Indianapolis, Ind.

Civilization and Womanhood, by Harriet B. Bradbury. Publishers, Richard G. Badger, Boston. Price, $1.00.

Laws Affecting Women and Children, by Annie G. Porritt. National Woman Suffrage Publishing Co., New York City.

Infant Welfare Work by Public and Private Agencies, by Etta R. Goodwin. Publishers, Government Children's Bureau of the Department of Labor.

Post-Election Bargains

The Woman's Journal has a limited supply of good, up-to-date suffrage literature which it wishes to close out. It will sell to suffrage organizations at attractive prices. The literature is as telling as ever, and the price should compel a purchase by active suffragists. Write for further information if you are interested.

LITERATURE DEPT., WOMAN'S JOURNAL
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Women's Big Vote Features Great National Election

(Concluded from page 361)

the schools, learned how to mark the ballot and dashed to the polls, where there were long lines of voters waiting for a chance to get in the booths. The women refused to be advanced in line and took their chances with the men waiting for their turn."

With regard to how the women voted, it is much more difficult to arrive at an accurate conclusion. The New York World (Dem.) claims that the women's vote was responsible for President Wilson's carrying Kansas and Washington and that the women voted almost solidly for Wilson in California.

"Many Kansas suffrage women resented the President's opposition to the Federal amendment for suffrage," says the World, "but, having the ballot themselves, they conceived it to be their duty to vote on issues of great national moment, and they frankly met pleas for votes against Wilson with the retort, 'He kept us out of war.'

"That the woman's vote for Wilson was not a partisan vote is shown by the fact that a complete list of Republican State officers were elected with pluralities running from 25,000 to 100,000."

Regarding the vote in Washington the World says: "Woodrow Wilson can thank the women of Washington for the seven electoral votes which the State cast for him. For the first time in sixteen years Washington has gone Democratic, and the women did it.

"Just how much effect the Democratic slogan, 'He kept us out of war,' had on the women of this State is unknown, but it is certain that the 10,000 to 15,000 plurality which Washington rolled up for the President is due to the woman vote.

"Both Republican and Democratic campaign managers made a strong appeal for the women voters. They expected this vote would turn the tide and it did."

The President's policy of peace, the child labor law and other enactments that appeal to women won their support in California, according to the World.

On the other hand, a dispatch to the Boston Globe (Dem.) says that in Oregon "the women voted for Hughes," and the World itself says that in Utah "there were no issues in which women were directly concerned as distinct from issues in which men voters were interested."

In Montana, the World says that "the vote of the women was fairly divided between the parties, but women stood remarkably by women candidates and for prohibition."

In Illinois, where women's votes are counted separately, attempts to analyze a distinct "woman vote" proved unsatisfactory. The returns in that State, according to press dispatches, indicated that in Democratic wards the tendency was for Wilson to get a larger proportion of women's votes than of men, and in Republican bailiwicks Hughes generally got a larger share of the women's votes than of men's.

One of the evident results of the campaign was the failure of the Congressional Union to swing the women's vote against President Wilson. Ten of the twelve suffrage States went Democratic.

Of the independence of the women's vote, however, there can be no question. Kansas, normally Republican, went Democratic by 27,000, but re-elected the Republican Governor Capper. California seems to have gone for Wilson, but Governor Johnson, Republican candidate for Senator, swept the State. In Washington, normally Republican, Wilson also won, but Senator Poindexter, Republican, was re-elected by 50,000 majority. Wyoming, Utah and Idaho, which have usually been counted upon as Republican, went Democratic, but Wyoming and Idaho elected Republican Congressmen.

The vote of the city of Chicago complete for President shows the following: Wilson, men, 211,639; women, 130,051; total 341,690. Hughes, men, 229,886; women, 135,150; total, 365, 036. Benson, socialist, men, 21,747; women, 6,684; total, 28,431. Reimer, socialist labor, men, 593; women, 377; total 970. Hanly, prohibition, men, 659; women, 624; total, 1,283.

MONTANA DRY AND ALASKA IS ALSO

Utah Will Make Eight of Eleven Full Suffrage States Adopting Prohibition.

Montana adopted a State-wide prohibition amendment last Tuesday. According to press dispatches the woman's vote was heavily in favor of the amendment. At the same time Washington, Oregon and Colorado snowed under attempts to amend their prohibition laws in favor of the brewers. The amendment was beaten in California, where there are large vine-growing sections.

Utah will undoubtedly become "dry" and the issue was even eliminated from the campaign because of the fact that both parties had declared for prohibition. The last Utah Legislature voted for prohibition by a large majority and the State would be without liquor today if the Governor had not vetoed the bill. This year both gubernatorial candidates favor prohibition.

Meanwhile in Alaska, where women also vote, the prohibition measure swept the territory. Every town is said to have given a majority in favor of it.

Eight of the eleven States where women have full suffrage will now be dry, including Utah.

GERRY ENDORSES. LIPPIT WAS ANTI

Rhode Island Senator Elect Told Suffrage Association He Was Favorable.

Senator-elect P. G. Gerry of Rhode Island, whose election over Senator Lippitt was one of the surprises of election day, gave an endorsement of equal suffrage last Sunday to a delegation from the Rhode Island Equal Suffrage Association. Mr. Gerry declared he would give serious consideration to the Federal suffrage amendment.

At the time of the vote on suffrage in the Senate two years ago, it was announced that Mr. Lippitt would have voted against the amendment if he had been present.

DENNY FOUND HE PICKED A TARTAR

Indiana Candidate for Congress Defied Suffragists and His Opponent Led Ticket.

Judge Jacob F. Denny, who as candidate for Congress in the Eighth Indiana district threw down a flat challenge to the suffragists, found on Nov. 8 that he had made a mistake.

Denny tried to make capital out of his hatred of suffrage, and the women of the district campaigned against him. His opponent, Albert Vestal of Anderson, was elected in spite of the fact that for the past ten years the district had been Democratic. Two years ago Mr. Vestal, at that time running against Congressman Adair, received 12,000 votes to Adair's 21,000. This year Vestal led the entire Republican ticket in the district. Denny proved the most unpopular candidate on the Democratic side.

Congressman-elect Vestal previous to the election said: "I am for equal suffrage at all times and in all places;" but Denny, in reply to a question from Mrs. Horace C. Stilwell, chairman of the Congressional Committee of the Indiana Woman's Franchise League, made the following statement:

"I think if you were to rake the Eighth Congressional district with a fine-tooth comb you would be unable to find any one whose hatred of the proposition is so inveterate as mine, and I assure you that if I am elected to Congress in the entire body there will be no more aggressive, active adversary than myself."

"So far as I am concerned," said Mr. Denny, "all of the arguments advanced against woman suffrage that I have ever heard appear to me to be based upon sound reason, and none of those in favor of this policy appear to be tenable."

This was too much for the suffragists of the district and they started a campaign against Denny. Mrs. Stilwell, who telegraphed the result to The Woman's Journal, added: "Stock in home matters is looking up."

DES MOINES BARS FORMER VOTERS

Election Judge Refuses to Register Women from "Free" States, Doubting Qualifications

On the last day of registration in Des Moines, five women, formerly residents of suffrage States, were denied the right to register as voters of Iowa.

The women, Miss Delia Gilchrist from Idaho, and Mrs. E. E. Higley, Mrs. R. L. Scott, Miss Gertrude Milner and Mrs. W. L. Sterick from Colorado, were accompanied by officers of the Political Equality Club, which is making a test case of the rights of these women voters.

C. A. Dana, the judge of the election who refused them the right, did so because of instructions to deny registration to any applicant regarding whose qualifications as an elector he entertained any reasonable doubt.

"Nothing is more convincing of the fact that women should be allowed to vote than to sit here and see the class of men who enter to register and are allowed by law to cast their ballots," said Mr. Dana, however. "That the women should be denied the right that is extended to such men is absurd."

WOMEN VOTERS DEFEAT OLD FOE

Washington Women Remember Man Who Twice Deprived Them of Franchise.

The defeat of George S. Patton of California, and especially of former Senator George Turner of Washington, in their campaigns for the United States Senate, give something of an indication to politicians that it does not pay a politician to have an anti-suffrage record if women are to have the vote. Both men were candidates on the Democratic ticket, but in spite of the fact that Washington went Democratic and California's vote for President is extremely close, they were easily beaten by two suffragists, Governor Johnson and Senator Poindexter.

When Washington was still a territory, Mr. Turner, acting as a Supreme Court Judge, twice turned the trick of excluding women from the franchise. After the Legislature had given the ballot to women, Turner cast the deciding vote against the constitutionality of the measure and wrote the decision depriving women of the right on the ground that the original law did not have a sufficient title. The following year the Legislature again enfranchised the women, and again it was Turner who led the way in having the action nullified.

Mr. Turner ran for the Senate in 1914 and was defeated largely by women's votes. This year he attempted to place himself on record in favor of equal suffrage, but he could not overcome his past record.

Senator Poindexter not only was re-elected in spite of the fact that the State went Democratic, but he easily led the Republican ticket and was elected by a majority of 50,000 votes.

When California women were asking for a vote in 1911, George S. Patton declared that woman suffrage was contrary to the American form of government. "Women, I believe," he said, "are incapable of balloting discreetly and wisely, because the ballot is a new and dangerous weapon in their hands."

This year Mr. Patton had to ask for women's votes, and his opponent, Governor Johnson, easily led the entire Republican ticket in the State.

TWO WOMEN TEST ELECTION LAWS

Mrs. Leach and Mrs. Cofflan Refused Ballots and Forcibly Ejected From Polls.

A telegram to The Woman's Journal from Mrs. Anna Dunn Noland of Logansport, Ind., president of the Indiana Equal Suffrage Association, says that Mrs. Antoinette Leach and Mrs. Ella Cofflan were forcibly removed from a polling booth at Sullivan, Tuesday, after they had registered and attempted to vote. The two women were not only refused ballots, but were also refused the privilege of filing an affidavit.

"The case will be carried to the court, backed by the suffrage association," says Mrs. Noland. Mrs. Leach is a member of the State Board of the Indiana Equal Suffrage Association.

LAST LAUGHS

First Man (with magazine): "What a tremendous number of stories Penley Penman writes!"

Second Man: "Doesn't he! They say he uses an incubator to hatch his plots."—Stray Stories.

A small boy was taken to church by his uncle. He tried several times to talk, but was always admonished not to do so in church.

After a pause, the little one said:

"Then, uncle, please take off my shoes, and let me wiggle my toes."

The angry citizen puffed into the office of the city editor.

"See here, sir," he yelled, "what do you mean by publishing my resignation from my political office in this way?"

"You gave the story out yourself, didn't you?" asked the editor.

"Of course I did," replied the angry citizen. "But your paper prints it under the head of 'Public Improvements.'"—New York Call.

"Can you cook?" Mrs. Worried asked the applicant for a job in the kitchen of a Boston home.

"Can I cook!" the girl repeated scornfully. "Why, madam, with me cooking your meals your husband'll stay home every night to be sure of being up in time for the breakfast I'll get him."

She got the job.

"That woman whom we suspect of being a criminal—did you give her the third degree?" asked the police officer.

"Yes. We browbeat and badgered her with every question we could think of."

"What did she do?"

"She dozed off and merely murmured now and then: 'Yes, my dear, you are perfectly right.'"

"George," she began, "as this is leap year—"

The young man started and turned pale.

"As it is leap year," she continued, "and you have been calling regularly now four nights a week for a long time, George, I propose"—

"I'm not in a position to marry on my salary," George broke in hurriedly.

"Exactly, George," the girl pursued, "and as it is leap year, I propose that you lie off and give some of the more eligible boys a chance."—New Haven Register.

"Did you see that?" yelled the excited man in the Panama hat. "That robber of an umpire calls Gilligan out at third, and Rafferty never came within a foot of touchin' him."

"It looked that way to me, too," admitted the man beside him. "Still, I dare say the umpire could see the play better from where he was than we could from up here."

"Ah, go on home!" retorted the other savagely. "You ain't got no business goin' to a ball game. You're one of these blamed pacifists, that's what you are!"